Feedback on the Conclusion for “Which Cleaning product Kills Bacteria the Best?”

\*Separate the items into paragraphs

\* Give a reason for the results. In this case why did the clorox kill the bacteria? What in Clorox kills bacteria?

CONCLUSION EXAMPLE

My hypothesis was that Clorox Cleaning would kill the most bacteria because it has bleach in it. My hypothesis was correct. I know so, because Clorox Cleaning had only 2 bacteria colonies - the fewest number of colonies out of all the groups. For the cleaning product to be successful, it must kill the most bacteria, therefore leaving as few bacteria colonies as possible. Without the Clorox Cleaning, there were 15 colonies. This means the Clorox killed about 13 colonies.

Anti-Bacterial Soap had 14 bacteria colonies and without it, there was 15 colonies. That means the soap killed only one bacteria colony, on average. With or without Hand Sanitizer, there were 15 colonies. The hand sanitizer made no difference. The Alcohol Free Wipes had 16 colonies and without it, there were also 16 colonies. Like the Hand Sanitizer, the Alcohol Free Wipes didn’t kill any bacteria. Clorox Cleaning proved to be extremely effective. It had 2 colonies only, and without it, there were 15 colonies. Clorox had the least amount of bacteria colonies: 2.

Among the control groups, I found there were 15-16 colonies. This means that without any cleaning product, there would be 15-16 colonies. When the cleaning products were used, I found that there were 14-16 colonies, not including Clorox, which had 2. This shows that Clorox was extremely effective and Anti-Bacterial Soap also had an effect, but a very minor one.

As stated in my hypothesis, I believed that because Clorox contains bleach, it could effectively kill more bacteria than the other cleaning products. The rest of the cleaning products couldn’t contain bleach because they are all meant for wiping the hands. If bleach comes in contact with bare skin, it will give a burning sensation. Since Clorox is used on surfaces such as stone, it wouldn’t matter because the stone surface wouldn’t able to feel the burning sensation. It oxidizes the bacteria and burns it away.

As in any project, there could have been many sources of error. One very possible error that happens when dealing with bacteria is bacterial contamination. Egypt is very polluted, and it would not have been very hard for a cotton swab to be contaminated by outside bacteria or for dust to settle inside a Petri dish within a matter of seconds. Another source of error could have been that the number of bacteria colonies were counted incorrectly. This mistake could have been made by any human. Also, the data/statistics could have been affected by the fact that some people added more cleaning products than others. If there is more cleaning product, then more bacteria will be killed. The temperature may have also varied causing fewer or less bacteria to grow.